

year's trial, the dates of arrival obtained by a single person are on the average a little more than a day later than the time the birds actually did arrive.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Some Interesting Records from southern Missouri.—**Helminthophila bachmani.** BACHMAN'S WARBLER.—I was fortunate enough to find this interesting warbler on two different occasions, the first on May 2, 1907, in the northwestern part of Shannon County, and the second on May 23, 1907, in Carter County, near Grandin. Both of these records were surprising considering the character of the country, for these counties lie on the southeastern slope of the Ozark Mountains, a dry rocky region of limestone formation covered with a forest of oak and yellow pine (*Pinus echinata*), and not at all like the swampy cypress swamps of Dunklin County in the Missouri Peninsula where Mr. O. Widmann found them in 1897 (Auk, XIV, p. 305).

Helminthophila leucobronchialis. BREWSTER'S WARBLER.—On May 12th, 1907, in Shannon County, Mo., my attention was attracted by a warbler song which I did not recognize. I soon discovered the bird and on securing it found it to be an absolutely typical specimen of Brewster's Warbler (No. 1531, ♂, Coll. L. B. & E. S. Woodruff). The entire under parts are pure white without even a suggestion of any yellow wash. The entire back and neck, from crown down, bluish gray with only a few feathers in the middle of the back slightly tipped with greenish, not nearly so much as usually found in *H. chrysoptera*. On the wings is a single broad patch of canary yellow. In fact this specimen, except for the absence of the black throat and cheek patch, would be a typical *H. chrysoptera*, and the only similarity to *H. pinus* is the narrow black line through the eye. There is nothing about this specimen to substantiate the theory that Brewster's Warbler may be a color phase of *H. pinus*. The song, though similar in character to that of *H. pinus*, was much weaker and more varied.

This makes the first record for Missouri and for any State west of the Mississippi River.

Helminthophila peregrina. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—On May 2, 1907, I secured a male Tennessee Warbler in Shannon County, Mo., which had a number of coppery chestnut feathers in its crown, similar to those of a Nashville Warbler. In all other respects it was a typical Tennessee Warbler. (No. 1500, ♂, Coll. of L. B. & E. S. Woodruff.)

Dendroica vigosii. PINE WARBLER.—This warbler has not been heretofore recorded as breeding in Missouri but I found it common in the pine woods of both Shannon and Carter Counties from March 8 till I left on June 8. Though I found no nests, I saw the birds gathering nesting material and carrying it up into pines in the latter part of March, and on April 25, I secured a nestling too young to fly which had fallen from its nest and was being fed on the ground by its parents. I also found a number of full grown young birds in the first plumage before the middle of May.

Dryobates borealis. RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER.—This woodpecker is also a bird which has not been recorded as breeding in Missouri. Unfortunately I found no nests but of its breeding there there can be no question for I found it fairly common in Shannon County and in those portions of Carter County where the pine has not yet been lumbered from early in March till the middle of June. On May 12, 1907, I secured a male in Shannon County, whose breast and belly showed that he had been sharing with his mate in the duties of incubation.

Empidonax traillii alnorum. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.—This flycatcher, though recorded from the Mississippi Valley both north and south of Missouri, has not previously been found in Missouri. On June 3, 1907, I saw a pair of these birds near Grandin, Carter County, Mo., and secured the female. Dr. J. A. Allen confirmed my identification of this species.

Loxia leucoptera. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—On April 18, 1907, I secured a female White-winged Crossbill which was feeding in company with two female American Crossbills in the top of a fallen yellow pine. This makes the first record for Missouri.

Peucæa æstivalis bachmanii. BACHMAN'S SPARROW.—This bird also has not been heretofore recorded as breeding in Missouri, but I found it common throughout the virgin mixed pine and oak forests of Shannon County from April 6 till I left on May 15 for Grandin, Carter County. In Carter County the pine had been mostly cut off and the Bachman's Sparrow was rather rare, but on May 27, 1907, I secured a nest containing two eggs of Bachman's Sparrow and three eggs of the Cowbird, all with incubation far advanced.

Sitta pusilla. BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH.—Though I found no proof of the breeding of the Brown-headed Nuthatch in Missouri, the probabilities are strongly in favor of it. On March 19, 1907, I secured a pair of these birds together in some yellow pines on the edge of a small clearing in Shannon County. The female was flying back and forth to an old dead pine and seemed to be much disturbed after I had secured the male.—E. SEYMOUR WOODRUFF, *New York, N. Y.*

Audubon's Ornithological Biography.—In the January 'Auk' (XXIV, p. 111) Mr. Ruthven Deane, of Chicago, speaks of a copy of Vol. I, of Audubon's Ornithological Biography, bearing the imprint, "Philadelphia: Judah Dobson, Agent, 108 Chestnut Street; and H. H. Porter, Literary Rooms, 121 Chestnut Street, MDCCCXXXI"; and says that after careful search he has only recently found a similar copy.

I beg to say that in the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences, (Philadelphia) the first volume has the same imprint. The other four volumes have, each, the imprint, "Edinburgh, Adam & Charles Black," with the years 1834, 1835, 1838, and 1839, respectively. All but Volume II were presented to the Academy by the author. My own Volume II bears the imprint "Boston, Hilliard, Gray & Company, 1835."

I have two duplicates of volume III, Adam & Charles Black, which I would sell or exchange for Volumes I and IV.—NATH. E. JANNEY, *Philadelphia, Pa.*